



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIV.

ZATURDAG den 20sten MEI, 1826.

N. 20

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukke van Mouton voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. M. L. & C.

Mengelingen.

Iets over den naamorsprong van Curaçao en den tyd van dezelfs ontdekking.

Wy vinden in verscheidene oude werken den naam van dit eiland op onderscheidene wyzen gespeld als: Quiragao, Corossol, Ceragel en Curazao, doch wy hebben nergens den oorsprong dier namen kunnen vinden.

De Franschen noemden het Corossol en wyl de oorzaak, alhier het eerst in het wild aangevonden werd en van hier naar de Fransche kolonies is overgebracht geworden, zoo heeft deze vrucht by de Franschen den naam van Corossol behouden (zie Chomel en de Encyclopedie gedrukt te Geneva).

Het is echter zeker dat die naam, van Spaanschen oorsprong is, en men heeft getracht om denzelven van eenige gebeurtenis af te leiden.

Zoo verhaalt men dat een Spaansch priester alhier door de Indianen gebraden en opgegeten zou geworden zyn en dat daarom dat eiland Cura Hazao (eene verbastering van hazado) is geheten geworden. Anderen zeggen weer dat het oudtyds geheten heeft Curapuirra dat is: by wordt gezond of genezen die er heen gaat, uit hoofde der gezonde lucht, doch alle deze vertelsels zyn van grond ontbloot.

De namen der Spaanschen gegeven aan nieuw ontdekte landen zyn meestendeels die van een heiligen wiens feest het was op den dag der ontdekking.

Enige weinige plaatsen zyn door hen naar steden in Spanje genoemd geworden by: Cartagena, Valencia, Barcelona, enz.

Maar zeer weinig der nieuw ontdekte landen zyn genoemd geworden met den naam van den ontdekker, en wy hebben ook onder de ontdekkers of eerste Europeanen, welke deze kusten bevaard hebben, geen naam gevonden die naar Curaçao zweemt.

Vele plaatsen uit de nieuwe wereld hebben den naam behouden, welken zy droegen toen de Spanjaarden er aan kwamen, zoo als Hayti, Maracaybo (zoo heette de Kazike welke er woonde) Coro, Caba, Cumana, enz.

Het waarschynlykste is dus dat Curaçao ook de eloude naam is welke dit eiland droeg, by dezelfs oorspronkelyke inwoners, doch die eenigzins volgens de Spaansche uitspraak kan veranderd zyn.

De tyd der ontdekking van dit eiland ligt even zoo in het duister en moet al zeer vroeg hebben plaats gehad.

Reeds in het jaar 1499 en dus zeven jaren na de eerste reize van Columbus, werden de kusten tusschen de Oronoque en de Magdalena, achtereenvolgens ontdekt door Ojeda, Juan de la Cosa en Americus Vespotius. Toen laatst gemelde ontdekker, naar wiens naam het geheele werelddeel is genoemd geworden, in de Golf van Maracaybo kwam en aldaar een dorp zag op eilandjes gebouwd en door een soort van bruggen met elkander gemeenschap hebbende, vond by zoo veel overeenkomst tusschen die streek en Venetië, hetwelke in de Golf van Venetië gelegen is en op 72 eilandjes is gebouwd, dat by de geheele landstreek noemde, Venezuela of klein Venetië.

Buiten twyfel moeten deze bovengenoemde zeevaarders ook Curaçao in het gezigt gekregen hebben, doch zy zullen het zich der moeite niet waardig gerekend hebben dit eiland aan te doen en zullen het beschouwd hebben als een diervele onbelaagryke en klipachtige eilandjes, die zy zagen nabij de kust van Terra Firma.

Eenige jaren daarna werd een ambtenaar te St. Domingo genaamd Juan de Ampuez of volgens een andere spelling Anquez tot gouverneur van Venezuela benoemd; hy begaf zich er heen in 1527 met zestig mannen, vatscheepte

ter plaats waar het gemelde dorp stond, verbond zich met derzelfs Kazike, en wist door zyne vriendelijkheid de Indianen van dit gewest aan zyn bestuur te onderwerpen als ook die der eilanden Curaçao, Aruba en Bonaire. Hy bouwde de stad Coro welke dus de oudste stad is der Europeanen op de vaste kust.

In het jaar 1528 verpachtte keizer Karel de V. de provincie Venezuela aan de Veleers kooplieden te Augsburg welke hem reeds groote verschotten in geld gedaan hadden.

Deze kooplieden zonden er eene expeditie heen van Duitschers onder een zekeren Affinger die in 1529 er aan kwam met 400 manschappen.

De Duitschers in plaats om de voetstappen van de Anquez, in Venezuela te volgen en zich de Indianen tot vrienden te maken, zochten slechts hunne geldzucht te voldoen, bragten daardoor dit volk tegen hen in opstand en deze kolonie verliet weldra geheel.

De Anquez behield alleen het bestuur over Curaçao en de beide onderhoorige eilanden waar hy zich ook in 1529 ter woon begaf.

Waarschynlyk zal by, hier even als by te Coro gedaan had de maatschappelyke orde onder de Indianen ingevoerd, een eenigzins met de Europeasche beschaving bekend gemaakt en hen tevens aan zyn bestuur onderworpen hebben.

Huismunt van het Amsterdamsch Werkhuis.

Onder de oostige Gestichten in ons Vaderland, wordt het fraai gebouwde en welingerigte Werkhuis, te Amsterdam, geteld. Ten gebruik van hetzelfde heeft men, met den aanvang des jaars, 1824, eene Huismunt ingevoerd, zekeryk, opdat de aldaar gevangenen of bewaard wordende personen geen misbruik zouden maken van de algemeen in omloop zynde Munt-specie, of die besteden, strydig tegen de hier ingevoerde orde.

Deze Munt is de volgende: een stuk van 50 cents, ter grootte van onzen Gulden, doch van tin gemengd met zink, voerende aan de eene zyde het Wapen van Amsterdam en daar onder het jaartal 1824; op de keersyde loest men: 50 Cs. en daar rondom. *Huismunt van het Werkhuis*, aan beide zyden heeft men eene parelrand; dit stuk is fraai uitgevoerd. De overige vier van 10, 5, 1 en $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, zyn van lood, op dezelfde wyze gestempeld, als die van 50 cents, doch zonder jaartal, terwyl ook het Wapenschildje eenigzins anders gevormd is. Met deze Munt worden nu voortaan de verdiensten van de gevangenen en de vrijwilligen in het Huis betaald, zy kunnen daarvoor, het geen zy behoeven of billyk verkiezen, ter hunner verkwikking, in het Huis koopen, in eene daartoe opgerigten winkel. Deze Munt verwisselt de winkelier, naderhand, by het bestuur des Gestichts, tegen gewoon gangbaar gold; hetgeen ook plaats heeft ten aanzien van die welke de gevangenen of vrijwilligen, by het verlaten van het Huis, mogten overig hebben.

UITTREKSEL VAN HET JOURNAL DU COMMERCE.

BORDEAUX, FEB. 18.

Men schryft uit den Haag dat de Heeren Brender & Brandis en Martini, de eerste konsul en de andere vice konsul voor Mexico, eestwyld naar hunne bestemming zullen vertrekken aan boord van het fregat de Amstel, kapt. Bakker, dat thans te Vlissingen ligt.

FEB. 20.

Het schynt dat er te Galicie onlusten plaats grijpen; de talryke beoorden overstromen het land en hebben eene kontributie byzonderlyk op de ryke bezittingen van de geestelyken.

MAART 5.

Volgens de berichten uit Coiffa van den 9den Feb. was Ibrahim Pacha op den 3den te Patras, waar hy ooggetuige was van het verbranden van een fregat in die haven door Misolias.

Het beleg van Misolonia is geheel opgebroken: en men berigt zelfs dat Comendatoni het zover gebracht heeft om de Morea gansch van de Egyptenaren te zuiveren, zoo dat men veronderstelt dat de onderkoning minnigzins andere geene andere expeditie zal wagen, en ten dezen opzichte zich reeds aan den Diwan zou verklaard hebben.

MAART 9.

De Oostenryksche Opmerker geeft berichten uit Coiffa tot den 9den February welke het verhaald der overwinningen behaald door de Grieken over de Ottomanische vloot bevestigen. Men voegt er by dat de stad Provesa verwoest is door eene aardbeving welke op den 25sten January plaats had.

MAART 11.

De Staats kourant van den 6den Maart deelt de tyding mede dat men berichten van Batavia ontvangen had loopende tot den 17den October 1825. De staat der zaken te Java vertoont zich by voortdaring onder een gunstig uitzigt.

Aan een' anderen kant vermelden de brieven van Batavia, gedagteekend 11den November, te Londen ontvangen, dat er gedurende de vorige maand geene ernstige gevechten hebben plaats gehad met de inboorlingen, en dat de regen tyd begonnen is, zoo dat alle krygsverrigtingen voor het tegenwoordige moeten opgeschort worden. Niettemin ziet men met bezorgheid het openen van den veldtog te gemeet, om dat schoone de inboorlingen verslagen zy echter niet onderworpen zyn, en voortgaan met blyken van hunne haat jegens de Hollanders te geven.

Men heeft beproeft in onderhandeling te treden met eenige der opperhoofden, maar zonder gevolg. Het schynt dat zy de krechtadigste wyze van oorlog voeren aangenomen hebben, naamelyk die om de Hollanders afstemmen; want zodra er troepen tegen hen uitgezonden worden, dan verspreiden zy zich en gaan zich in eene andere plaats verzamelen. Het geheele oosterlyke gedeelte van het eiland kan beschouwd worden als in openlyke rebellie.

MAART 12.

De zaken van de Grieken nemeo dagelyks een gunstiger uitzigt aan: hunne voordoele worden medegedeeld door alle korrespondenten. De kapitein Pacha heeft zyne redding te danken aan het stoom vortuig dat hem overgenomen had op het oogenblik zelve dat zyn fregat in de lucht sprong. Het schynt dat Colocotroni werkeijk meester van Tripolitza is, wier garnizoen by over den kling heeft laten springen. Ibrahim is te Navarino terug gekeerd. Op den 13den February is er een brand te Smyrna uitgebroken in het kwartier der Franschen.

MAART 13.

Men berigt uit Havana, onder dagteekening van den 10ten February het volgende:

Wy hebben in deze haven zes fregatten, en 6,000 men Europeasche troepen zoowel hier als in de ommeestrecken. Men gelooft dat er nog 3,000 men Europeasche troepen op de andere plaatsen van het eiland zyn. Er is ook een korps van 12,000 men gecolourde troepen, die geen dadyken dienst doen, en men weet niet welke de gevolgen er van zullen zyn wanneer zy dadyken dienst moesten doen. Intusschen vertelt de handel dagelyks. Thans is dezelve verminderd op de helfte wat dezelve drie jaren geleden was. De aanzienlyke handel met Mexico is geheel vernietigd.

Het volgende is eene lyst der namen van de konsulaire agenten van het ryk der Nederlanden naar de Nieuwe Staten van Amerika. De Heeren Garastiza, konsul generaal te Mexico, ter verificatie der certifikaten van Origine, C. Higgins, konsul generaal en C. A. Higgins vice konsul op dezelfde plaats; C. J. Wyler, konsul te Pernambuco; G. Everaerts, konsul te Port au Prince (Hayti) J. G. Vermolen, konsul te Buenos Ayres; A. Serruys, konsul generaal te Lima en J. Milders, vice konsul; J. F. Doustier, konsul te Valparaiso (Chili); G. Brender & Brandis, konsul generaal naar Rio Janeiro; Martini, vice konsul naar dezelfde plaats.

De Heer Hueskens, van Geot, secretaris van het departement tot nut van het algemeen is oolangs benoemd geworden tot konsul generaal naar Guatemala, hoofdstad van Midden Amerika.

stem te heffen, behalve wanneer de bisschoppen zoo verkeerdt mogten handelen om de leerstelsels van den Godsdienst en de zuiverheid van het geloof te veranderen; of de band van de katolyke kerk te verbreken, waarvan de Paus het middelpunt is, of zich schuldig te maken aan eenig verzuim in de gereslyke administratie van huone gemeente."—The Morning Chronicle.

UITTREKSELS VAN ST. THOMAS NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

LONDEN, 18den Maart.

ZWARZIEKTE VAN DEN KONING.

Met innig mededogen melden wy dat b. halve de jacht, Z. M. sedert eenige dagen de koorts heeft met voortteekens van inflammatie.

BULLETIN.

"s'Koonings Loge, Windsor Park 15den Maart.
 "De koning ligt sedert de laatste drie weken met de jacht; maar op verleden Maandag kreeg Z. M. de koorts met voortteekens van inflammatie. De koning was vergelaten op Maandag. en weder op Dinsdag met veel verligting. Gisteren had Z. M. minder koorts en nog minder van dees.

(get.) "HENRY HALFORD.
 "MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY.
 "HENRY SOUTHEY."

"Koonings Loge, Windsor, 18den Maart 1826.
 "De koning had een andere goede nacht en is steeds beter.

"HENRY HALFORD."

Wy hebben Gazettes van Lissabon ontvangen loopende tot den 8sten dezor welke de langryke tydingen droegen van den ongunstigen staat der gezondheid van den koning van Portugal. Op den 7den is een beruut medegedeeld in het verslyd van de Gazette, steilende het gouvernement van het koningryk in de handen van de Infanta Donna Isabella Maria, geassisteerd door eenen raad, en bevelende, dat ingeval de koning mogt komen te overlyden, dit edikt in volle kracht zal gehouden worden tot dat de wettige Erfgenaam en opvolger van de kroon zyne orders ten dezon opzichte zal gegeven hebben.

De Oubatenyische waarnemer van den 18den Maart, te Londen ontvangen, deelt de officieue tyding mede, der ziekte van den keizer van Oosteryk, welke naar het schynt ernstig is geweest. De volgende bulletins waren uitgevaardigd by die gelegenheid.

Bulletin der gezondheid van Z. M. den keizer.
 Weenen, den 11den Maart des avonds ten 8 ure.

"Z. M. de keizer werd op den nacht van den 9den eesklaps ziek, aangetast door een onstekende koorts, waartegen alle noodzakelyke middelen dedelyk aangewend werden. Op den 10den des morgens ten 6 ure werd Z. M. ader gelaten, hetgene hem vele verligting toebragt. De graad van de koorts en de andere voortteekens der ziekte maakten het noodzakelyk om meer bloed te laten, het gene op den zelfden dag geschied is, en hetwelke grootelyk de voortteekens verminderde, zoo dat in den nacht van den 10den Z. M. gerust geslapen had, en op den 11den in den morgen zich iets beter gevoelde. Uithoofde van een onverzettelyk pyn heeft men beken bloedzuigers geapliceerd waardoor de pyn zeer verminderd was.

"De omstandigheden van de ziekte, tot hier toe, geven alle redenen te verwachten dat Z. M. in een korten tyd geheel zal hersteld zyn."

BARON VON STIFF.

Opper Arts van Z. M.

Tweede Bulletin.

Weenen, den 12den Maart des avonds ten half acht ure.

"In den nacht van 11 ure zyn de voortteekens van de ziekte en de koorts zoo erg geworden dat Z. M. niet in staat was te kunnen slapen. In den morgen van den 12den gevoelde de keizer zich iets bedaar, maar dit duurde niet lang, en tegen den middag achtte men het noodzakelyk om hem weder bloed te laten. Z. M. gevoelde vele verligting hierdoor en werd bedaar, hetgene de hoop op de spoedige herstelling van Z. M. vermeerdert.

VERDERE UITTREKSELS VAN HET JOURNAL DU COMMERCE.

Hayn, Port au Prince, 10den November 1825. (Uit eenen privaten brief.)—Wy hebben hier een zeer groote menigte Fransche goederen die zeer bezwaarlyk koopers kunnen bekomen. Men heeft de conampile veel grooter berekend dan dezelve wezenlyk is; ook is het niet aan de slechte kwaliteit der waren dat men het gebrek een verkoop zoo kunnen toeschryven, in tegendeel waren vele scheeps ladingen zeer uitgezochte goederen, en oudden aan dat men de behoefte van het land kent; maar men heeft hetzelfde overvoerd.

Het klimaat was noodlottig voor de Europeanen die hier aangekomen zyn, en die de ontzettende hitte niet hebben kunnen aithouden. Een Europeesch vaartuig is hier aangeweest of het heeft eenige lykter achter gelaten. Het is ook zeer jammer dat vele jonge Franschen zich dit eiland als een tweede Eldorado verbeeld hebben, waar niet meer vereischt wordt dan zich er te vertoonen om geluk te maken. By hunne aankomt hier hebben zy goede bodiingen gevonden, zoo waren de gene die geen resourcen hadden verpligt, zich te verbinden om de tergreize naar Frankryk te doen. Anderen die wat geld hadden, hebben hunnen intrek ten die wat geld hebben, hebben in 60 partijen s'maands moeten betalen om zeer slecht behandeld te worden.

Statement of the late occurrences in Venezuela.

Copied from a letter dated Puerto Cabello 11th and 14th instant.

On the 3d Paéz issued a proclamation which I transmit herewith.

On the 5th inst. a proclamation published at Valencia, respecting the reinstatement of Paéz was published here with military formality; the same day the Cabildo here held a session and published a proclamation, confirming the measures taken at Valencia, regarding the reinstatement of Paéz.

On the 6th a dispatch from Carabobo to the governor of this place, announcing the adhesion of Caracas to the measures adopted at Valencia as above, was published here, with salutes and ringing of bell.

On the 8th another proclamation of the Cabildo here, porporting (so I understood) an ounce to the inhabitants that there is no cause of alarm and that tranquillity reigns.

Some say the Congress will be offended at the declaration of Caracas to form Venezuela into an independent federal state—and that Bolivar will hasten to this quarter to subdue the adhering party to such a declaration with the point of the bayonet. Others say he will not be so foolish as to do it—first, the wish of the Caracacians to form the seat of their government at Caracas or Valencia (altho' they remain under the general government) is founded on Justice, Bogota being too far, for the proper discharge of business—on the other hand Bolivar, after so many years struggle with the common enemy cannot be willing to fight now against his own countrymen—and thus it is to be rationally expected that the matter will soon be amicably settled.

The merchants here (as some of them expressed) endeavour to inspire fear to those abroad, in order for them to profit by it—you must therefore consider the accounts which may reach you as exaggerated—at least I may assert, there is nothing certain—all is a matter of opinion as yet.

I hear there is an embargo laid on all the armed vessels. I am not certain whither that is the case. The fact is that all those that were anchored at a distance, were ordered to come within the harbour.

The enthusiasm for Paéz is beyond conception—people of all description are favorable to him.

For my part I am as easy on this score and as tranquil, as tho' I was in Curaçao—I foresee no danger.

Two merchants here (one of them a member of the Cabildo) left this on the 7th inst. for Valencia, to compliment Paéz on his reinstatement.

They assure me that the embargo laid on the vessels of war, is to dispatch them *in cuerpo*, a co-operar á la invasion de Cuba.

Translated for the Courant.

PROCLAMATION.

J. A. PAEZ, Commandant General, &c. &c.

Inhabitants of Venezuela—My intended separation from the command of this department in consequence of a measure forced from the general government by my private enemies—men, the greatest part of whom never sacrificed any thing at the shrine of the Republic—could not but excite public feeling:—It has lacerated the national honor, and shaken the confidence of the community at large, as regards their internal and external safety.

The people, represented by the illustrious municipality of Valencia, preceded by the legal authorities have again restored me to the command, which, a sense of that subordination alone, wherewith my military career has ever been marked, had induced me to relinquish—I have again assumed the station assigned to me by public opinion, as I could not disregard such enthusiastic demonstrations of the good will of my countrymen, nor behold them, with apathy, exposed to domestic commotions and attacks from abroad, at a moment too, when there exist powerful motives for apprehending both.

Fellow Citizens.—Your views shall be fulfilled:—the forces placed under my command will maintain public order in all its branches—but these forces, when set to work to protect your welfare and security, shall not interfere in the province of your civil deliberations.

Foreigners.—The guarantee offered to you by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, in behalf of your persons—your moral principles and your properties, shall be faithfully observed.

Head quarters—Valencia 3d. May 1826—16th. (Signed) JOSE A. PAEZ.

Extract of a letter dated Rio Hacha, 23th April 1826.

"It was rumored here some time since, that general Morales having arrived with forces at the Havana, meditated an attack on these coasts. But the most positive intelligence from Jamaica, is that general Morales sailed from Havana on the 15th ult. bound to the coast of Cuba, called Batabanó and Baracoa, for the purpose of quelling an insurrection, which broke out there in favor of Independence. The revolution was planned in concert with two Colombian commissioners who were dispatched from Cartagena to Baracoa, some time ago, for that purpose; and whose names are Aguerros and Sanchez.—The former, it seems, had the weakness to entrust the secret of their movements to a friend, who immediately transmitted the intelligence to the capital, from whence the Spanish autho-

rities dispatched general Morales, who on his arrival seized on the commissioners to force them to a confession. Aguerros met his fate as a man—he was hung, as also Sanchez—150 of the inhabitants, chiefly of the mercantile class, were thrown into dungeons to await their sentence. This is the disastrous occurrence which gave rise to the report of an expedition by geo. Morales. The whole island of Cuba is in a complete state of consternation, and so far from being able to attempt any offensive operations, is at a loss how to preserve its own internal tranquillity—the Magdalena Post is in, with intelligence that Padilla arrived 21st inst. at Cartagena from Bogota, with instructions, to the intendente to carry into effect the contemplated invasion of Cuba, so that preparations already commenced to that end. The last division of the auxiliary troops which went to Peru, returned to Cartagena, the garrison of which place, is now composed of 8,500 men."

A Spanish squadron consisting of one 74, four frigates, three sloops of war and two schooners, arrived at St. Jago de Cuba from the Havana, about the latter end of March.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS,

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Paris, Feb. 13.—We learn from an authentic source, that the English Government has at length determined Spain to acknowledge the independence of her ancient Colonies. It is believed that this decision will be immediately announced to the Parliament. That the French Government has expended four millions to disarm Ferdinand of the Constitution; it has lent Spain thirty four millions, which will never be reimbursed; the budget of France increases every year with the expenses of the army we support in the Peninsula, in order to protect the Apostolic Junta; and yet our Ministry has vainly employed all these sacrifices, all those services, if the bonds which unite the two reigning families, have not been able to obtain, with all its efforts, a relaxation in any point on the part of Spain of its absurd pretensions on America. The English Government has done nothing for Ferdinand, it has allowed us to spend our money for the greatest glory of absolute power, and has avoided following such an example. Yet, it is still its influence, which eclipses ours, even at Madrid, that has been accorded gratis to England, which was refused to our past and present sacrifices. This fact is sufficient to show the measure of the skill and the preponderance of our Cabinet.

A rumour is afloat this day on the Exchange, that the health of the Emperor of Austria inspired the most lively alarms.

Information has been received from Vienna, that the exchange of couriers between that capital and St. Petersburg is continual, and that Prince Metternich has frequent conferences with the Russian Ambassadors, Tatitschef, and Ribasupierre. The Austrian diplomatist always flatters himself that he will be able to obtain great advantage from the troubles at Petersburg, in order to repair the links of the chain of the Holy Alliance, which the death of Alexander has broken.

MARCH 21.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have received the most prompt assurances of the satisfaction with which the Emperor Nicholas regarded the first of the two objects explained to him, and of his entire acquiescence in the second. Let the Duke of Wellington come back to England, after happily concluding a negotiation on the success of which has depended the peace of Europe, and the only chance of breathing time for this overburthened and exhausted country, and we shall had the execution of such a task as among the most glorious of his achievement.

The accounts from Russia are gradually and cautiously developing the objects and extent of the late conspiracy. The ramifications are discovered to have extended very wide. The object was to overthrow the Imperial Authority and Family, and to substitute a Republican government in Russia. The consequences of this would have produced a scene of carnage, confiscation and anarchy, such as was witnessed in Revolutionary France, and ultimately a system of external aggression on the part of Russia, such as Europe saw, felt & mourned, on the part of France. A Republican form of government in Russia is totally impracticable, and, under present circumstances, would be the greatest curse that could light on her people.

Spain is in the utmost disorder, and the French papers attribute it to the known preparations of General Mina. The Times of Friday, states, that this is untrue, and that Mina is now residing in the vicinity of Bristol; and again on Saturday, it has the following paragraph:—

"General Mina is about to remove to the neighbourhood of Seven Oaks, in Kent, where a House has recently been taken for him."

That is also untrue:—For we can assert from authority, that Mina arrived, direct from Spain, on Wednesday, at Hatchett's Hotel, in Piccadilly; and that he is, at this moment, on his return to Spain, to place himself at the head of his countrymen.

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

MAY 3.

LONDON, March 18.

SEVERE ILLNESS OF THE KING.

It is with deep regret we state, that, in addition to the gout, his majesty has also within the last few days had fever, with symptoms of inflammation.

BULLETIN.

"King's Lodge, Windsor Park, March 15.

"The king has been for the last three weeks under the influence of gout; but on Monday last his majesty had also fever, with symptoms of inflammation.

"The king was bled on Monday, and again on Tuesday, with much relief.

"His majesty had less fever yesterday, and has still less to-day.

(Signed) "HENRY HALFORD.

"MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY.

"HENRY SOUTHEY."

"King's Lodge, Windsor, March 18, 1826.

"The king has had another good night, and continues better.

"HENRY HALFORD."

Intelligence has been brought from India by Sir Edward Paget, that the negotiations with the Burmese are going on, and that the armistice has been renewed.

We have received Calcutta Government Gazette to the 1st of November last, by which we learn that the army at Promo continues in excellent health, and is well supplied with provisions and cattle. The accounts from the Deoab indicate an intention of carrying on hostile operations there on a great scale. Orders has been received at Agra and Muttra to provide for an army of twenty five thousand men.

We have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 8th inst. and they bring the important intelligence of the alarming state of the King of Portugal's health. On the 7th a decree was published, in the Supplement to the Gazette, placing the Government of the Kingdom in the hands of his daughter the Infanta, Donna Isabella Maria, assisted by a Council, and directing that, in the event of his decease, this edict should remain in force till the "legitimate heir and successor to the crown shall have given his orders in this respect."

March 13.

Every week appears to effect a diminution in the number of country banks, but among the recent failures there are none to be found, we believe, of high rank or respectability. Intelligence was received on Saturday of a suspension of payments on the part of two establishments, one at Leeds and one at Ripon; but as the firms under which they were conducted are identical, they form consequently but one concern. The failure at Leeds and Ripon is that of Messrs. Farrier, Williamson and Co. The business of the house was on so unimportant a scale, that little injury was apprehended to the manufacturers from the suspension of payments, while the other bankers of the town entertained so little fear of a run upon them, which is the usual consequence of such an event, that they desire their town agents not to furnish them with any additional supply of notes or specie on that account.

The London agent for one of the banks at Hereford, refused payment of its notes on Friday last, but no advices have reached town of their actual suspension of business in that place.

It was evident from the state of business on the Stock Exchange, that few transactions of any importance will be entered into till after the Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought forward the budget, and on the completion of that financial statement will depend the degree of confidence which ought to be placed on the present value of government securities.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. 1. From and after the first of October of the present year, French vessels shall be allowed to sail from any port whatever of the countries under the dominion of his most christian majesty, to all the colonies of the United Kingdom, (except those possessed by the East India company,) and to import into the said colonies all kinds of merchandise (being productions the growth or manufacture of any country under the dominion of France,) with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the British dominion; and the said French vessels, as well as the merchandise imported in the same, shall not be subject, in the colonies of the United Kingdom, to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject, on importing the same merchandise from any foreign country, or which are imposed upon the merchandise itself.

The same facilities shall be granted reciprocally, in the colonies of France, with regard to importation, in British vessels, of all kinds of merchandise (being productions the growth and manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any country under the British dominion), with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported only from countries under the dominion of France; and whereas all goods the produce of any foreign country, may now be imported into the colonies of the United Kingdom in the ships of that country, with the exception of a limited list of specified articles, which can only be imported into the said colonies in British ships,

his majesty the king of the United Kingdom reserves to himself the power of adding to the said list of excepted articles any other, the produce of the French dominions, the addition whereof may appear to his majesty to be necessary for placing the commerce and navigation to be permitted to the subjects of each of the high contracting parties with the colonies of the other upon a footing of fair reciprocity.

Art. 11. From and after the same period, French vessels shall be allowed to export from all the colonies of the United States (except those possessed by the East India Company) all kinds of merchandise which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies in other vessels than those of Great Britain; and the said vessels, as well as the merchandise exported in the same, shall not be subject to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject on exporting the said merchandise, or which are imposed upon the merchandise itself; and they shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature, to which British vessels would be entitled on such exportation.

The same facilities and privileges shall be granted, reciprocally, in all the colonies of France, for the exportation, in British vessels, of all kinds of merchandise, which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies other than those of France.

These two additional articles shall have the same force and validity as they were inserted, word for word, in the convention signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries signed the same, and have affixed the Seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L. S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.

(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL ORDONNANCE.

A great session has been produced by the receipt of the following ordinance, issued by the French government. It will be seen that it is similar to the navigation system of this country, and prevents the introduction into France of the produce of our colonies in British ships, or even the introduction of colonial produce in French ships clearing out of the ports of the British dominions in Europe. The products of other countries of Europe cannot be imported into France in British vessels except from the United Kingdom. Though the first part of this measure was specially hinted at in the recently concluded treaty, it is felt among merchants generally as a hostile blow at our navigation, as the French have no colonies of their own for the supply of many of the most important colonial articles.

"The production of Asia, Africa, and America, imported from whatever country, either in British bottoms, or in French or other bottoms, taken on board in any ports within the British European dominions, cannot, from the 5th of April next ensuing, be admitted into France for home consumption, but solely for warehousing and re-exportation.

"The same disposition is applicable to the production of the countries of Europe with the exception of the United Kingdom and its possessions, when they are imported in British bottoms arriving from any other Port than those of the United Kingdom or its possessions in Europe.

"CHARLES.

"Paris, Feb. 8, 1826."

(Letter on the above, in a London Paper.)

Few measures adopted by the Continental Powers since the reign of Bonaparte will affect the commerce of the Port of London more than the decree of the king of France, prohibiting, after 5th April next, the importation into that kingdom, from Great Britain, of the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, except for re-exportation. Hitherto France has annually received from England, and more particularly from London, through the ports of Calais, Havre and Bordeaux, large quantities of indigo, cotton, wool, raw silk, and other valuable produce, for the consumption of its own manufactures, to the advantage of both countries. The beneficial commerce, which heretofore existed, is now abruptly to cease, on the plea of reciprocity. To show its importance in one article alone—cotton—no less than 10,200 bales were exported in 1825 from the port of London, besides 12,200 from the port of Liverpool. In the preceding year, 1824, 7,600 bales were exported from London, and 10,600 from Liverpool. It would be interesting to have a return of indigo, raw silk, spices, and other produce exported within the same period of France, and no doubt many of your readers can readily furnish it.—The moment selected for this prohibition is as unfriendly to England, as the short notice is injurious to France itself; for while our markets are annually overstocked, so as to have reduced the prices below the cost of production, and relief is being sought in exportation to foreign ports, the time allowed to our former customers to provide against so fundamental a change, and supply their necessary wants until they can receive direct importations from the places of growth, is by far too limited for that purpose.

At any other period this Decree, which gives the death blow to a valuable branch of our trade in East India, Brazil, and American produce, would have strongly excited public atten-

tion; but such has been the intense feeling of distress since it was published, that it is silently passing into operation with scarcely any comment. By calling the attention of the public to this important Decree, you will be rendering an essential service to the commercial community; for if it should not be deemed expedient to apply, through our own government, to that of France for a prolongation of the term, it is evident the measure must be very prejudicial to the holders of large stocks of such articles, as, with all their exertions, but a comparatively small quantity can now be shipped, before the ports are closed against them.

MAY 10.

The London papers of Tuesday evening (March 21), announce "that the improvement in his majesty's health continues, and that the bulletins have been discontinued," which subsequent accounts have completely confirmed.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 18th March, received in London on Thursday, contains an official notice of the illness of the Emperor of Austria, which seems to have been sufficiently alarming. The following bulletins were issued on the occasion.

Bulletin of the health of his majesty the Emperor.

Vienna, March 11, Eight o'clock in the evening.

"His majesty the emperor was suddenly taken ill, on the night of the 9th, and seized with an inflammatory fever, against which all the necessary remedies were immediately employed. On the 10th, at six in the morning, his majesty was bled, which afforded him some relief. The degree of the fever, and the other symptoms of the disorder, rendered it necessary to take away some more blood, which was done the same day, and greatly diminished the symptoms of the disorder, so that in the night of the 10th his majesty had some quiet sleep, and on the 11th, in the morning, felt something easier. On account of a local pain, leeches were applied to-day, by which the pain was very much lessened. The course of the disorder, hitherto, gives every reason to expect that his majesty will, in a short time, be wholly recovered."

BARON VON STIFT,

His Majesty's Chief Physician.

Second Bulletin.

Vienna, March 12, half past Seven in the Evening.

"In the night of the 11th, the symptoms of the disorder, and the fever, became so much worse, that his Majesty was unable to sleep. In the morning of the 12th, the Emperor experienced some relief, but it was not for long continued, and towards noon it was necessary to bleed him again. His Majesty felt considerable relief from this operation, and continues to be more easy, which increases the hope of his Majesty's speedy recovery."

BARON VON STIFT.

Accounts from St. Petersburg announce the arrival in that capital of the Duke of Wellington, on the 3d instant. Immediately after his arrival he had a private audience of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, in which he presented the condolence and the felicitations of his Britannic Majesty.

The *Times* of Wednesday, says, "It is understood that the Duke is charged with what might be termed credentials, from France, Austria, and Prussia, as well as from Great Britain, all calculated to impress the Cabinet of St. Petersburg with the conviction that the above Powers were unanimous in their purpose—

"1st. Of protecting the Greeks against the Ottomans.

"2d. Of protecting the latter against an attack from Russia.

MAY 13.

Captain Robert Brookes of the British Army, arrived by the Mail Boat yesterday from La Guayra, being the bearer of Dispatches to the British Government from the British Consul at Caracas, Sir Robert Ker Porter, and from the British Minister to Colombia Mr. Cockburn, who was on board the *Galatea* Frigate, Sir Ches. Sullivan, Commander, at La Guayra.

An Embargo had been laid on all vessels at La Guayra on the 4th, but was removed on the evening of that day, after the arrival of the *Galatea* Frigate, which accidentally touched there on her way to Carthage.—It was supposed she would remain there till after Genl. Marino had entered Caracas and confidence was in some measure restored. Sir R. K. Porter was on board the *Galatea* when Capt. B. sailed on the evening of the 5th; previous to her arrival, Sir R. K. Porter had written to the Commanding officer of the Naval Force in the Leeward Islands to send a vessel down, for the protection of British subjects, and their interests.

Capt. Brookes sails to day for New York on his way to England with the Dispatches.

IMPROMPTU.

Written by the late Dr. Walcot, on being advised by Dr. Georch to drink ass's milk, the latter declaring that it had been of great service to himself.

And Doctor, do you really think
That ass's milk I ought to drink?
'Twould quite remove my cough you say,
And drive all old complaints away.
It cur'd yourself—I grant that's true—
But then 'twas mother's milk to you.